MISSOURI Approved For Release 2004/07/28 : CIA-RDP81M00980R002100100006-2

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

December 15, 1978

Congressional Liaison Central Intelligence Agency Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Sir:

A constituent has written me concerning a matter which falls within the jurisdiction of your agency.

I refer this matter to your office for a preliminary examination. I would appreciate receiving your comments, in duplicate, together with the return of the correspondence.

Your attention to this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

Approved For Release 2004/07/28 : CA-RDP84M00980R002100100006-2
1. S. Senate Lunte Office Bldg.
Lachington, E.C. 20510
Dear Senator Doeforth, I was appalled when I had
the enclosed article in this norming newspaper to un- believelde to think the C.H. could
participate in something so horsendous as a concerned extension and toppay I would like an exclamation
of this while, for surely there
could be doubted.
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WASHINGTON-Washington's elite Georgetown enclave, with its expensive town houses, seems a strange training ground for cutthroats who have helped dictator Idi Amin put to death hundreds of thousands of his Ugandan subjects.

Yet we have learned that the Central Intelligence Agency recruited at least 10 of Amin's handpicked henchmen for special police training in a strange "prep school" that the American taxpayers established in the exclusive confines of Georgetown.

These Ugandan police and intelligence agents attended the International Police Academy, osiensibly operated by the Agency for International Development, but secretly supported by the CIA. They returned to Uganda to torture and execute Amin's victims.

THE ACADEMY was located in an old streetcar repair center in Georgetown, not far from the gardened dwellings where such Washington eminences as Dean Acheson, Henry Kissinger and John F. Kennedy have resided. More than 5,000 police agents from 77 governments received training in "the Carbarn" before the operation was closed down under congressional criticism in 1975.

In addition, the CIA had a full-time police instructor stationed in Uganda in the early days of Amin's regime, and a CIA liaison officer was posted there until the United States closed its embassy in 1973. His duty was to exchange information with the psychotic dictator's police and intelligence officials.

Shockingly, the Ugandan contingent was brought to this country and trained at Georgetown long after Amin's murderous policies were evident. His victims, indeed, included some Americans.

AS FAR BACK as July, 1971, two Americans were hustled off to a Ugandan

Jack Anderson



military camp from which they never returned. We traced the steps of free-lance writer Nicholas Stroh and researcher Robert Siedle, and then published an account of their last days.

According to reports, they were spreadeagled over inflammable oil drums, which were set ablaze by tracer bullets fired by Amin's executioners. Their burned bones were dumped into a river by a Heuterant who later signed an affidavit. The officers responsible for the atrocity were later promoted by Amin.

In 1974, we also reported that some of the foreign students at the police academy had written papers favoring torture tactics. The school's administrators denied, however, that torture techniques were taught.

We wrote that many of the academy's graduates later became CIA informants and operatives.

A spokesman for the CIA refused any official comment on the Ugandan police training. But we did elicit the unattributed comments of several at the agency who knew about it. "By training Amin's men," one CIA official explained, "we were able to have some influence over the elite in that country and thus have some influence over Amin. It was also a possibility that we could go back to the trainers later for intelligence purposes."

If the purpose was to influence Amin, it has falled.